

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1901.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year 2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 5 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70 Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for m wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

Public Opinion.

For days the public mind has been much agitated with plans for the suppression of Anarchists, for preventing the spread of ideas that end in lawlessness or assassination. Congress, at its do with Anarchists. Every citizen, however, has a part to play in opposing anarchy, and a very pressing part, now and from now on, independent of legislation or international agreement.

"I do not know what future legislation may accomplish," said the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT to the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, "but I should expect very little from it. From a expect more."

Without this "more earnest public opinion," this "sounder public judgment," nothing can be expected. Legislation will be all in vain. As a maker of public opinion each individual man sound. Then eternal vigilance is the price of its preservation.

A Forestalling of the Court.

Last week the press partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY took the extraordinary course of publishing certain new testimony in the case, consisting of letters that had passed between SCHLEY and Hopgson, concerning the colloquy over the Brooklyn's loop. And having put themselves on the stand, at a time and in a manner of their own choosing, these newspapers constitute themselves judges, and pronounce SCHLEY "vindicated" in respect to the very last subject which the precept puts before the court for investigation.

In the opinion of THE SUN this is not the moment for expressing opinions as to innocence or guilt. The affair is being investigated by a court of inquiry, and the production of testimony has only begun. The occurrence of the colloguy in question may be disproved, and SCHLEY relieved of every trace of discredit in connection with it. On the other hand the occurrence of the colloquy may be proved. But in order to prevent public opinion being misled by the prevailing attempts at false interpretation of the ex-parte evidence just put forward it is proper to point out its gravest revelation.

Without considering their bearing on the loop or upon Hopgson's report of letters just published show that Rear Admiral SCHLEY, having written to Hongson for testimony available for public use in his own behalf, published only one of two letters he received from him, the unpublished one showing the one published to be a quibble and virtually contradicting it. Whatever the character of this testimony, the publication of one part while suppressing the other was garbling it. Whether Hodgson is a worthy or unworthy witness or whether the loop colloquy occurred or didn't occur is a trifling matter compared to the question whether this new evidence regarding the moral character of the officer chiefly concerned is to stand as it is or be refuted. For that we must wait upon- the deliberations of the court.

The Verdict of History on the Boer

Mr. JOHN MORLEY, in the course of States. It was, therefore, destined, he concluded, to be condemned at the bar of history

The writer who signs himself "Diplomaticus," undertakes in the Fortnightly Review to refute the axiom that the judgment of posterity is prefigured in acquire it laboriously when it can be the verdict of contemporary foreigners. He submits that the partition of Poland British Museum will convince the most in the latter part of the eighteenth cen- persistent and maniacal reader that he tury, and the crushing of Hungary tow- can conquer no wide region in the world ard the close of the fifth decade of of books. "But I try to keep up with the nineteenth century were "worse the times by reading magazines and examples of high-handed aggression periodicals," says the Young Man Who than anything the outside nations imag- Wants to Improve His Mind. Well, there the our policy toward the Boers to be, must be about 37,895 titles in Mr. GRIFyet," he asserts, "there was no uni- FIS's preliminary list, "Go in and read," versal reprobation of those transac- say we to the young man. Begin with tions." Let us see whether the assertion | the ABC pathfinders and railway guides. is founded in fact. Of course, the three | works which we all have to consult and successive dismemberments of Poland too ew have the grace to comprehend, did not meet with disapproval in Russia, and work your way to the Zoophilist and Austria or Prussia, because each of Zukunft. According to Carlyle it was those countries was particeps criminis. a London custom fifty years ago to send Even the first partition, however, that harmless lunatics to the reading room of of 1772, was viewed with indignation, the British Museum. There they got a transit tunnel sats, a large expenditure " not only in Great Britain, but even in seat, warmth, and the pleasures of litera-France, where the ancien regime had ture for a day. Probably those harmless away with the present restrictions on the still before it about a quarter of a cer-lunatics took the first downward step traffic of cars, the necessary money should tury's existence. As for the second when they learned to read be provided. There should be no greater retury's existence. As for the second when they learned to read. and third partitions, those of 1793 and We are waiting for the Hon. EDWARD striction than is absolutely necessary on any

sympathy for the fate of the brave but unfortunate Poles.

There is no doubt that the poet CAMP-France and the United States were the only countries in which, at the dates last mentioned, anything deserving to be

called public opinion could be said to exist. We pass to the crushing of Hungary by the armies of Czar Nicholas I. in the interest of his fellow autocrat, the Hapsburg Kaiser. That event was surveyed with equanimity, no doubt, in Prussia, and wherever in Germany and Italy reactionist principles had gained the upper hand, but it was witnessed with sorrow in France, still flushed with the success of the revolution of 1848, and in England and the United States. where Kossuth, who personified the lost cause of the Magyars, received an enthusiastic welcome.

Two of the very instances, therefore, which are brought forward by "Diplocoming session, will be called upon to maticus" to demolish Mr. MORLEY's consider many schemes for this pur- axiom are found upon close inspection pose, and we shall hear constantly how to support it. Many other examples the civilized nations of the globe are might be given of the exactitude with taking counsel with each other what to which the verdict of contemporary foreigners anticipates the judgment of posterity. We confine ourselves to the memorable proofs afforded in the case of the Dutch uprising against | Hens. Spanish oppression, and in that of our Revolutionary War. The failure of the colossal Spanish monarchy under PHILIP II, and PHILIP III, to subdue its rebellious subjects in the Netherlands was due largely to the sympathy and more earnest public opinion, from a aid which the rebels received, not only sounder public judgment, I should from their fellow Protestants in England and on the European Continent, but also from French Catholics: indeed. the Spanish sovereigns had cause more than once to complain of the lukewarm cooperation given them by their Hapsburg kinsmen at Vienna, and even by has the duty of making it sober, re- the Pope himself. As for England's spectful and law-abiding; in other words, attempt to subjugate her Thirteen Colonies for the purpose of forcing them to obey laws in framing which they had no share, it excited almost universal reprobation, which soon took the form of active interposition on the part, first, of France, and, then, of Spain; and, ultimately, caused the maritime Powers of northern Furope to form the so-called "League of Neutrais," and to assume an unfriendly

attitude toward Great Britain. During the greater part of the long contest between England and her American colonies, Lord North's Ministry had behind it in the House of Commons majorities even more overwhelming than those which have upheld Lord SALISBURY in his war against the Boers. Yet there were then far-sighted men in England who did not hesitate to warn their compatriots, as Mr. MORLEY warns them to-day, that, in the general disapproval with which their course was looked upon by outside nations, they might discern the verdict of posterity. The event has justified the forecast.

It is unreasonable for "Diplomaticus" to impute the sympathy expressed by a great majority of onlookers in European countries and in the United States to inveterate dislike or envy of Great Britain. No such dislike for England is felt among German Liberals, who have long taken the English political system for their model; nor in Austria, which is accustomed to look upon England as a probable ally in comp of England's economic supremacy is visibly upon the eve of passing. Indeed, from every point of view, Ameri-

Griffin's List.

Mr. A. P. GRIFFIN of the Division of Bibliography of the Library of Congress has compiled "A Union List of Periodicals, Transactions and Allied Publications Currently Received in the Public Libraries of the District of Columbia. It makes a volume of 315 pages, and every other page is left blank to provide his campaign against the South African accommodation for new titles. Of the policy of the Salisbury Government, making of periodicals and of the annals recently said: "If we want to antici- of learned societies there is no end. pate the verdict of posterity, that is to There is something in this list or almost say, the verdict of history, upon a given | every interest, pursuit, business, recretransaction, look at the contemporary ation, art, science, whim. It is curiopinions of outside nations." He went ous to think that in the Library of Conon to point out that Great Britain's gress and in all other great libraries war against the Boer commonwealths there are accomplished men who pass stood condemned in the opinion of a their lives in reading names and titles. great majority of onlookers in every The catalogues of those institutions are European country, and in the United libraries themselves; and in the course of a few centuries it may become impossible to find any particular volume in the

immeasurable ocean of books. It is the belief and even the hope of some philosophers that the habit of reading will die out. Is it worth while to used to so little purpose? A visit to the

and third partitions, those of this and the partitions, those of this and the partitions, those of this and the partitions in France and the United States, but also by the mass of Englishmen, in whom the recrudescence of political reaction had not stifled. Revue, Rivista, Société Verein and Zeit-

schrift in these preliminary lists. It is our humble task to snap up some unconsidered trifles from this groaning table BELL expressed the general feeling of his Why does New Ideas come from Philacountrymen with reference to the extin- delphia, New Philosophy from Urbana, guishment of Poland. Now, England, Ohio, the Phrenic World from Brownsviile, Tex., the Psycho-Asthenics from Faribault, Minn.? For what mysterious reason in the bosom of Fate is Heart Culture practised at Inwood-on-the-Hudson? What is the Heart and Intellect Library of Columbus, Ohio, likewise the site of the Dirt Mover? Intelligence appears in Oak Park. Ill. No effort is needed to award Four o'Clock Tea and the Voice of Fashion to Chicago, but do sufferers in general know that there the Bachelor Book and the Vegetarian and Our Fellow Creatures are issued? Surprise belongs justly to Chicago: Talent to this town: What Women Should Know to Boston: but what is Storms and Signs doing in Kingston, Pa.? Eligible, Vigilant and Launched in Life is the somewhat remarkable name of a Chicago monthly, and Chicago is the home of American Cat News. Louisville has Barrel and Box; Penn Yan has Earth and Fire; Ogdensburg has Junk, a name which sounds like a stone made to fall into a pond by that peculiar art known as " cutting an egg."

But the jewel of the collection is esteemed Boston contemporary, Few

Revolting.

A word must be said concerning the New York Journal's post-requiem attempt of yesterday to conceal its share in bringing about the late awful crime against man and nation. Needless to say the scheme of the apology is in-

expressibly revolting. This shameless publication would have it believed that the impressive and destructive condemnation of it which the outraged and indignant American public has expressed through the reputable press, is in fact mere newspaper attack upon it because of jealousy of its superior enterprise" and "novelty." And that its reckless libels on every man or form of prosperous business and its incendiary appeals to discontent at every opportunity for its excitement, the fruit of which has been assassination, have been disinterested attempts to expose and punish wrong and to defend the rights of man.

Is this an example of the exposure of wrong?

McKini gy's fat white hand has tossed to the starving American peasant the answer out of the White House window, ' A trust can do no wrong.

Were these words, likewise quoted from the columns of the Hearst prints, put together to promote the interests of the poor or uphold the rights of the op-

" Has assassination ever changed the world's history! We lavite our readers to think over this ques

"WASHINGTON, Feb 4 *** The bullet that plerced OFREL's chest cannot be found in all the West; good reas n. It is speeding here to stretch McKINLEY on

The utter perversion of the thing known as vellow journalism was never shown more conclusively or offensively than in this hypocritical pretence to exalted motives in connection with other ends as a cloak to complicity in a crime that has shocked the entire country.

Our Defeat With the Rifle.

The annual meeting of the New Jers tions affecting the Nearer East; nor in Rifle Association, which now includes Italy, which sees in her a possible that of the National Rifle Association, bulwark against French domination in held at the Sea Girt range during the the Mediterranean. As for envy, there first week of this month, was the most is certainly no ground for it on the part | important and interesting event of the of the United States, to which the sceptre | kind we have had for upward of twenty years. Teams from the militias of ten States were present; there were many individual sharpshooters and pistol shots; can citizens are peculiarly qualified to but more than these, there was a team pronounce a disinterested verdict on from the United States Marine Corps, the South African war, and thus to another from the Canadian Militia, and offer a premonition of the judgment still a third from the Ulster Rifle Association of Belfast, Ireland. The attendance of spectators showed increased interest in the sport, but the shooting resulted in such a humiliating reverse to our historical ability as riflemen that it merits serious attention.

The most important regular match was that for the Centennial Palma Trophy. Open to teams of eight men, and for the championship of the world, its ranges were 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, the distances familiar to the sharpshooters of the early '70s, and the highest possible score was 1,800. Though invitations had been sent to the riflemen of the world to compete, Canada alone accepted. Canada won the prize, with a score of 1,522, against 1,494 for the American team.

The special match between Ireland and America was won by the Irish team, that representing the Ulster Rifle Association. The distances were the same as in the Centennial Trophy match, the possible score being 1,800, At each the American team, Mr. FRANK HYDE, was over 70, made the "top score" of the team, and later won the "alicomers'" match at the same ranges, with 282 out of a possible 300 points. There are few other sports in which a man of seventy can defeat younger men as Mr. Hype defeated his opponents.

The result of the meeting is not credtable to our marksmanship. We have neglected target practice, while boasting of the prowess of our ancestors. If we wish the Centennial Trophy back we shall have to work for it harder than we have worked to keep it. Our defeat this year should not be final; it should merely urge us to stronger efforts in

If as Mr. Pansons, engineer of the rapid on the Brooklyn Bridge will enable us to do

est property to his wife. Yet he had been in the White House during the four years in which the American people made more money than they or any other people ever made in their history.

Certainly the London Speciator, in expressing its opinion that " President Roose-VELT is neither for nor against England, but for his own country," describes what a President ought to be. And we have no doubt that the Spectator is right.

Mckinley and the Hearth Fire

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nothing in the life of President McKinley is more worthy of perpetual memory than his beautiful domestic life. No memorial could fittingly keep that in mind as the monument homes proposed by your correspondent, M M Nothing is so much needed as a evival of the waning hearth fires of the American people

May the fund be raised and the society

"McKinley Home Builders" be organized as a perpetual memorial to the beautiful home life of William McKinley

MARGARITA A STEWART. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.

Mckinley the Public Man-

To the Entron of The Sun-Sir: As a native Obiosn I feel that too much praise cannot be given Tue Sun for its many editorials praising the character of President McKinley both before and after his death, and I am sure that many other natives of the President's State share the same opinion As time goes by the people of this Republic will realize that they have lost a statesman

did more than any other man in this generation to build up its industries at home and promote trade abroad McKinley was not a mere moralist He was for the business and social disorders which have existed in this country were summed up in these few words: "Start the industries going and labor will find remunerative employment and contentment " "I am in favor of a dollar that is worth a hundred cents every day in the week, every week in the year and in every market of the world The President reasoned that with the mills and furnaces going and the men of country employed the farmers would have a market for their products, and he was right Not in years have the farmers obtained such prices as they are getting now

President McKinley deserves to be known in our history as the greatest benefactor the workingmen and agricultural class have ever had. He realized that their welfare ever had He realized that their welfare should be considered first, and that out of their prosperity the people of other vocations would thrive in natural order. From his first start in public life, when he found his supporters among the working people of his father's iron furnaces, to his death, his whole economic policy was based on this one conviction, a conviction which after many sore trials he lived to see triumph, making his countrymen the most prosperous on the globe.

making his countrymen the most prosperous on the globe. The praises that THE SUN has sounded for the President from the beginning to the end of his Administration have been like sweet music to those who have known of his noble and disinterested public character. They have been enjoyed because it has been known that they were deserved. It is a pleasure to remember, now that he is dead, that while journals of the lower type have pictured the nation's benefactor from day to day as the oppressor of labor, his real character and aims have always been appreciated and have had the earnest and unadified support of respectable and conscientious newspapers like The Sun.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 21. J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Martha McCulloch Williams had read any of the standard works on bee culture she would not have been quite so prompt in declaring that H. Sutherland of Greenwich, Pa. had "written himself down an ass" in criticising her statements that bees in tropical criticising her statements that bees in tropical countries do not store honey and that unimpregnated eggs bring forth neither drones nor queens but neuters. On pages 34 and 35 of "A B C of Bee Culture" (published by the A I Root Company, Medina, Ohio, a standard work on the subject, I find very full descriptions and pictures of the honeycombs of Apis indica, the common East Indian honey bee, Apis florea, the tiny East Indian honey bee, Apis florea, the tiny East Indian honey bee, Apis florea, the tiny East Indian honey bee, Apis dorsafu, the giant bee of India and Apis zonata of the Philippines, tegether with a discussion as to the advisability of importing those species into this country. The Philippine bee builds combs 5 or 6 feet long and 3 and 4 feet wide, which seems to argue pretty industrious habits for the tropical bee.

On page 114 of the same book I find proof On page 114 of the same book I find proof that unimpregnated eggs of queens and workers always produce drones. I recommend the lady to do a little reading before she files out so hotly.

A Second Request. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been greatly interested, sometimes pleased and sometimes annoyed, by the controversy arising from my inquiry of some weeks ago concerning the silent people, but as usual the talkers have had the floor, and I am not nuch wiser than I was before. The question was asked in all seriousness, and what I had of the silent as to whether he thought when he was still, or let his brain rest. No such reply has been given, though a great deal has been said on the subject and a lot of flippancy has been indulged in. If anything more is to be said on the subject, will the talking people please keep guiet and give the silent contingent a chance?

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. K. J. B.

Lives of the Three Martyred Presidents. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir Will you through the columns of THE SUN, invite the State Superintendents of our public schools to call for a blographical sketch, written in a form for class-room study, of our three martyred. Presidents—the merit and fitness of the written words to be passed upon by these superintendents and a choice made? Let a biographical class be formed at once, that

with the beginning of the new year, 1902, we may see our children studying every week, carefully and thoroughly, with competent teachers, the lives of these divinely instructed heroes. They should be translated into Italian, Polish and German.

Then will these men's good be each man's rule and universal peace lie like a shaft of light across BLIZARETH, N. J. our land.

New York's Fig Tree.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. If one in speaking of the genial climate of New York city range the Irishmen increased their advantage over our marksmen, and won by 62 points. There were veterans on the Irish team, but the oldest man on the American team, Mr. Frank Hyde. Chutch of the Strangers in PUth second sires, and only to-day! noticed that it was bearing fruit. Probably the fruit may not ripen, but it is growing now all right and looks listy enough. In the same yard I saw another plant not unpopular in the South, where the fig tree grows. This is the althea, and there was a hedge of it, several bushes in bloom. The wood of the althea is the most popular of all woods for making the little studeneds brushes with which those who are addicted to the habit of "dipping to that is dipping the stick, crewed or split into a brush, into shuff and ruishing it on the gums and teeth use in their peculiar application of to-haces as a confection.

PREPROCEEDING STREET SER 20.

Masquitoes in the Oll Regions.

THE EDITOR OF THE SIX SO ! I think t might be of interest to those who are following the caperiments of the Dody, in your columns, to know that here in the famous oil gusher district known as Spindle Top thrights, mosquitors are as thick as in any place in states issaind of New Jersey that I have been in aithough the air is laden with the funce of oil and the ground souled with it for acres around.

To Coronize King James II.

simple down sacrifier that he made for his religion, it had surprising that his expendation should have accopied the attention of fluors. He had been care-

SECRET SERVICE AGENTS. nts on Their Fallure to Protect Mr.

McKinley at Buffalo. To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX Sir: It was not my desire to utter a discordant word or write an unhappy line until after the burial of President McKinley. It is now time for all good citizens to speak in commendation of the recent editorial in The Sux concerning the conduct of the Secret Service agents Government who surrounded Preside McKinley at the time he was shot.

THE SUN is right when it asserts that Secret Service is in great and quick need a thorough overhauling I want to cal Leshe's of the Secret Service agents clotto the President on that awful day. The are posing in a group beside the Presider Secret Service agent of the United State Government posing for his portrait in periodical! What a farce! This group labelled 'The three men behind the stand are the private detective and Secret Service men who seized the assassin." All the test mony as sent to Washington in an offici report declares that the assassin was seized and arrested by Capt. John P. Wisser's men who helped arrest the assassin. He is

of the artillery corps. There is another picture in Leshe's It is of Ireland, one of the Secret Service men close to the President at the time he was murdered. This has legend "Secret Service Agent S. R. Ireland the most famous detectives in the service Famous detectives were all the three wheelood beside Mr. McKinley and permitte an agitated stranger with a hand muffled in a handkerchief to shoot down our Presi-dent! Yes, they are famous in picture papers; very famous indeed. Do you know I was at Buffalo and one of these famous detectives in the picture papers whined to the news-paper men and said he hoped nothing more would be said as "he didn't want to lose his job?" an agitated stranger with a hand muffled

These Secret Service agents were appointed to protect the life of the President on just such occasions. They did not do so They were criminally negligent from every stand-

were criminally negligent from every standpoint. I wouldn't be in their shoes te-night
for the wealth of the Indies.

Some of your correspondents in their letters
to THE SUN have called them "dubs." that's
what they are, "dubs" and "posers" for picture
papers. If a Secret Service agent of any
foreign government had his picture printed
for public inspection be would be summarily
dismissed from the service.

But oh! the pity of it—President McKinley
to have been in such gareless hands! Wherbut on the pity of it - Fresident McKinley to have been in such gareless hands! Wherever I go in clubs, hotses and all public resorts these Secret Service men who didn't use ordinary care in protecting the President from the assassin are not only roundly denounced but heartily despised.

NEW YORS, Sept. 20.

To Deat With Anarchists. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would

"Any person or persons who shall be heard to say publicly or privately that the death of persons of authority in the State or of any particular person or persons of authority in the State is desirable, or who shall be heard to use language inciting or tending to incite any other person or persons to the killing of persons in authority, or any particular person or persons in authority shall upon conviction of having so spoken be de-prived of his or her liberty within the discretion of the court in which such con-viction is had or until he or she shall have given bonds satisfactory to such court for his or her future good behavior, or both

Why would not such a statute stop the Anarchiet habit? The threat of imprisonment alone would not deter, but the provision for placing under bonds would, from the circumstances of each case, operate profitably I should think

Under ordinary circumstances such Under ordinary circumstances such a statute might savor of the tyrant Dionysius, who put a man to death because he said he had dreamed that he slew Dionysius, or remind of the Bastile prisoner whose crime was that he had been "suspected of having harbored an intention to kill Louvois." But get the safety of the State is the supreme law, and in view of the extremity of the situation now upon us such a statute as above the new upon us such a statute as above. law, and in view of the extremity of the sittion now upon us such a statute as abo
drafted, it seems to me, would be not of
efficacious, but Constitutional. It does r
fall under the ban of "cruel or unusual puniments," as the branding of Anarchisis
the cheek when discovered (which I ha
heard suggested) might do. The above drwould also reach such unprincipled ner
papers as have undoubtedly had much to
with the terrible national calamity wh
has plunged everybody into mourning

APPLETON MORGAN
WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 20.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why not the following? Internationally decree that it be a crime for any one to declare by act or speech that all government is wrong, and rulers should be killed, that this crime is to be punished by deportation to some one fruitful island, distant from land and from the usual roads of the sea, sufficiently large to comfortably hold and support all of this class of Anarchists who may be found in the different civilized countries of the world that this island be strongly guarded to prevent escape, otherwise these people to be allowed absolute freedom free from all law and all control,

free to practice anarchy and work it out to its logical results.

It would be interesting to see what these Anarchists would do with the thief, the mur-derer, and other criminals who may rise up among them. The whole experiment would be educative, and to no one more so than to the Anarchist.

the Anarchist

In the meanwhile the whole world would breathe easier, if they shoot one another or cut each other's throats, we can but sigh and pass on, and if it be true "that government and competition are necessarily and forever the laws of death," we all want to know it. If "anarchy and cooperation" are not "alone sufficient," in no other way can the Anarchist be so surely and thoroughly convinced. Let him by all means make the experiment under conditions that will be safe to others, and dangerous only to himself. I. K. Funk.

New York, Sept. 21.

Protecting the President's Person.

To the Editor of The Sin Sir The new President should be personally protected against attempts on his life. We all know that Fresident Roosevelt is personally brave. Whatever else we know we are sure of that. But he is more than a man now he is an idea and he doesn't exactly because to hisself. It is vasily important to his countries. long to himself. It is vestly important to his coun

I fully realize that the idea that he can't take care of himself is irksome to him and the thought of guards oppressive, yet we must demand it of him. We have only lately seen that no matter how heave, how democratic, how true a Fresident of this republic may be, he is not immune from the attacks of politica body lice. FREDERIC REMINGTON. NEW HOCHELLE, Sept. 21.

A Fable With Two Morals.

From the Chicago Record Herald Two young men once started in life with equal prospects. One of them had a yearning to see, the world, but the other had no desire to stray far from He said his native township was good enough for him.

The man who wanted to see things started out

and after many years and much travelling, during which he had looked upon most of the wonders of the globe, he was arrested one day as a tramp, and he cause he had neither money nor friends, he was sent up as a common vagrant.

The man who said home was good enough for him sat around more of the time and played checkers with old people who had nothing else to do. He never

went to a circus or the county four for fear some villals of the deepent dye might pick his peckets, and he wouldn't haul his crops to market because he thought

more from it to a better one because he half he was used to it and might not get along well in new our roundings. At last he pull putting out crops, for he any that it was only a waste of good seed, and day the oretorry took him to the posethuse, MONALS.

A rolling stone pathers and most and inaction brings

Amstralia's July News for New Yorksta.

New York under the heal wase board went in one score a net picturebuse appeal. Williamster with about the street in their short sleeces. Nothings

Clace dial ain't rendy for to go."

fiftieth anniversary celebration of the The france of bally S. A Port Indeed. erection of St. Mary's Episcopal Church Scarls rough on the Hudson, which When Sally a syst three instead to me.
Heaven on my throm assured to glow.
But here I'll stay began on Saturday, was continued to-day. Bishop Henry C. Potter made an address. For many a day

MOUNT VERNON, N. V., Sept. 27 - The

GROWING EGYPTIAN COTTON. GOD'S TRAINING OF A GREAT MAN. Noble Tribute to President McKinley Successful Experiments at the Govern-

ment Station Near Phonix, Ariz.

at the Government station are proving.

without a doubt that Egyptian cotton can

be successfully grown in the Southwest.

An acre planted at the experimental farm

near Phoenix is producing a crop of unex-

pected luxuriance, with a fibre that is long.

silken and strong, and a much stronger

and better staple than the American

the direction of the Department of Agricult-

ure, in conjunction with similar work in

Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama

and the Carolinas, but reports received

at the local station say that in no other

place, except on a small tract in lower

Florida, has any success been attained

So successful have been the results with

the experimental crop here that plantings will be made next year in a score of places in the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico. In Old Mexico, too, much interest has been aroused, and the Government will make trials with it in the State of Scorors.

The conditions of soil and atmosphere

the extreme Southwest are very similar to those existing in Egypt, and the only diffi-culty will be the scarcity of water for irri-gating in some localities. With the crop-here, however, no trouble of that nature

here, however, no trouble of that nature has been experienced, and in fact the ex-perimental crop of cotton has not displayed as much thirst for water as does the alfalfa, now the main product of this country. So far as is now discernible the only difficulty in the profitable culture of cotton in the Southwest would be in the procurement of

labor at a price sufficiently low to permit competition with Eastern growers. Maxi-cans and Indians to a limited number

would open chances for giving employ ment to many idle Indians, but it is likel

NEW ARCHIMANDRITE SPEAKS.

Obey the American Laws, His First Mes-

sage to Greek Orthodox Christians.

Trinity at 138 East Twenty-seventh street,

was reopened yesterday morning, the

new Archimandrite, Anthimos Joannides,

who arrived in this country only a week

ago, officiating at the services. After

St. Chrysostom's liturgy, a solemn requiem

dent McKinley was celebated, and at the

offertory the late President's life was com-

memorated. The mass was the same as would be said for a member of the Greek Church.

The Archimandrite also prayed for Mr. Roosevelt as the President of the United States, asking Almighty God him to "remember in thy kingdom. O Lord, now and forever, to the ages of ages."

In a short address the Archimandrite talked of immigration and advised the people to abide by the American law. Persons who did not obey the law of the country in which they lived, he said, gradually

in which they lived, he said, gradually became Anarchists. The Archimandrite does not speak English. Consul Botassi was among those in attendance.

The church was decorated with flags some of them draped in mourning, and

near the chancel was a wreath of flowers enclosing a picture of President McKinley, with long purple streamers inscribed with messages of sorrow and sympathy for the

SAYS SHE IS POOLE'S WIDOW

Aged Claimant of the Estate of the Brother

of Famous Bill Poole.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 22 -- Mrs. Cecily

Poole, 74 years old, has appeared here with

a claim to be recognized as the widow of

Luke Poole an awning manufacturer who

died on Aug 8. Poole was a politician and

a brother of Bill Poole, famous in New

York history. During the sixteen years

of his residence in this city Poole lived in

Sixteenth avenue with Mrs. Amanda Poole,

by whom he has a son, Arthur. In his will Poole named Mrs. Amanda Poole as his wife and left his real estate to Arthur, who is now in South Dakota. After Poole died Mrs.

Amanda Poole went to Cornwall, N. Y.

to visit relatives. Last week this despatch was received from New York at Poole's

was received from New York at Poole's old business place:

"Charlie is dead. Come."

The man who is running the awning business sent back word that Luke Poole was dead. This brought the aged claimant to this city. She says that she married Luke Poole in New York, and after they had had three children William, Frederick and Charles they separated. They did not get a divorce and she says he frequently visited her in New York after that. She knew that he was living in Paterson with a woman, but he had told her that they had not been married.

Mrs. Cecily Poole recently moved from New York to Ridgefield Park, N. J. She

has retained counsel to demand her rights

RUSH TO SEE THE ANIMALS.

Largest Crowd Yet Was at the New York

Rajah, the knowing orang-outang that has amused thousands of visitors to the

New York Zooiogical Park in The Bronx

this year who have seen him eat with a

knife and fork, ate his last public dinner

of the season yesterday in the presence of

more than 3,000 persons. To-day, on ac-

count of the cool weather, he will be put in the monkey house. Curator Ditmars, how-ever, isn't going to let Rajah get out of practice this winter; on the contrary, he will try to teach him new wrinkles in table manners. All the other animals at the park that are accustomed to warm weather.

park that are accustomed to warm weather

will go into winter quarters this week

More than 24,000 persons visited the
park yesterday, the attendance being the
largest since the place was opened.

BOWERY MISSION REOPENS.

In a Renovated Hall and With Former

Opera Singers to Lead the Hymns.

The Bowery mission held special services

yesierday to mark the reopening of the

mission after extensive repairs. The mis-

sion is at 55 Bowery where, until recently

there was a dance hall. Its seating canacity

is 600 and vesterday every seat was taken.

Perhaps 500 men were present at 11:30 o'clock

when the meeting began.

John G. Halimond, superintendent of
the mission, made the principal address.
The singing was led by five men who had
been converted by the mission. Two of
them formerly sang in opera choruses.
The mission is greatly indepted for its

School of Commerce.

contributes to the mission's support.

Zoological Park Yesterday.

not been married

The Archimandrite also prayed for Mr.

mass for the repose of the soul of Presi

The Greek Orthodox Church of the Holy

ould be utilized and in fact such an industry

be brought in from the South

The experiments have been made under

cotton of the Southeastern States

PHŒNIX, Ariz., Sept. 18.- Experiments

uy Dr. Howard Duffield. The old First Presbytarian Church at Fifth avenue and Twelfth street held momorial services for President McKinley yesterday. Over the entrance to church was a portrait of the dead Pres dent and the words: "It is God's way: His will be done." The pulpit was draped black relieved with small silk flags William C. Carl, the organist, had arrangea special musical service, beginning with selection from "Götterdammerung. choir sang "Crossing the Bar," and "W Are These Arrayed in White Robes?" and the congregation sang "Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "America." The service closed with Chopin's funeral march. In his sermon

Dr. Duffield said: "God gave this nation a great man to He especially trained and endowed Mr. McKinley for his large and and ous task. In his ancestry God blende two great social traits which in coordin tion yield notable and masterful characte United in him were the Scotch tenacity purpose like the granite under the heathe with the bright ideals and the fine fire Celtic feeling. God caused him to pass his childhood in a humble home where he feat the pinch of economy and learned the lesson

of soif-denial 'In his earliest years he was not screened from contact with the world's woe, but tasted its bitterness, learned to rise superior to it and became fired with the longing to it and became fired with the longing to minister to it. At the outset he learned that the truest nobility attainable by man is to make the path of others smooth, their cup less bitter, and to plant flowers in this too sour world.

"God schooled him to

this too sour world.

"God schooled him in patriotism, gave him the love of a true woman's heart, that gift in the casket of heaven so priceless, so flawless, and introduced him to the halls of Congress. There he became the student of measures which were the foundation of the student of measures which were the foundation of the student of measures which were the foundation. tion of a nation's prosperity and of a nation's tion of a nation's prosperity and of a nation's destiny. He grew skilled in discerning the popular will. He listened to all men and then acted as his judgment dictated "Problems for whose solution there was no precedent challenged him, a tidal wave of untempered enthusiasm broke upon the calm Presidential purpose, coarse lampoons degraded the public prints, yet he went his way and administered his office as the representative of a great people. he went his way and administered his office as the representative of a great people. He was strong enough to keep silent amid attack, and when the skies cleared the ship of State was found sailing upon a larger mission and bound for a nobler port than those who launched her had dreamed.

"Hate as a beast's or a devil's sought to level him to earth and strip him of his renown. Then the character of the man showed itself.

showed itself.

"Let us be grateful to God for such a man as Theodore Roosevelt to succeed our murdered President. As for the assassin let his name be written in letters of water. There are men who drink to the health of such as he and jeer at the crèped flag. They would overturn all, yet seek the protection of the law from the popular wrath. The civilization which has bred them must seek to banish them. They must learn the invincibility of righteous must learn the invincibility of righteou

THE NEW FRENCH HOSPITAL. To Be Modelled on French Ideas, and Will He Perfect of Its Kind.

The new hospital, costing half a million dollars, which is about to be built by the French Benevolent Society in West Thirtyfourth street, will be completed within one year. The building will be one of the finest illustrations of modern French architecture in America and it will contain many novel French ideas in furnishing and equipment new in American hospitals The design for the building has been

chosen as the result of a competition in which many of the best architects took part. The arbiter was Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia and the design he has chosen was that of Welch, Smith & Provot. The hospital is being built by subscription and the French Government and many well-known Frenchmen are among the

It will be seven stories high, built of red brick and limestone, and absolutely fire-proof throughout On Thirty-fourth street it will have a frontage of 84 feet and a depth of 98 feet 9 inches. A feature, novel here, borrowed from the French hospitals, will be an isolated ward for con-sumptives on the top floor. This will be the only ward of its kind so arranged in New York. The kitchen and a laundry will also be on the top floor, as in the latest Parisian hospitals, it being held that they will be freer from possible infection in this elevated resition, than in the base-

will be freer from possible infection in this elevated position than in the basement, where they are usually found.

Another novel feature will be the number of sun parlors. Each ward will have a sun parlor of its own in the rear of the building, thus allowing the patients of the various wards to enjoy the sunlight without coming together. A large roof garden, attractively furnished, will surmount the whole. The floors will be reached by stone and iron staironses and a complete system of electric staircases and a complete system of electric elevators. Mosaic and tiled floors will be used throughout the building. The furni-ture in all of the wards will be of glass and iron after the latest designs. The system of bath rooms and of general drainage will be of the most approved pattern.
The French Government has contributed \$20,000 together with a valuable Gobelin tapestry to the hospital fund. The tapestry is said to be the finest of its kind in America. It is after the painting by David and repre-sents Napoleon at Jaffa. It is valued at

\$50,000, and will be sold for the benefit A BLOOMFIELD GOLDEN WEDDING Mr. and Mrs. Batzle Have Travelled the

Years Together Since Infancy. BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 22 Mr. and Mrs. J. George Batzle of this place celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home, 493 Bloomfield avenue, last evening with a reception. Since their earliest infancy Mr. and Mrs. Batzle have known each other. They were born the same year, 1831, in the same city, Wurtemberg, Germany. As children they shared the same pleasures and studies, and in mature years the same friendships and

church privileges.
In 1848 Mr. Batzle left his home to come to this country, and three years later Mrs. Batzle, then Misc Anna Maria Koch, came to New York, where the two were married. They resided in New York eighteen years and moved to Bloomfield in 1889. They have six children living and eleven grand-children. Mr. Betzle is nine months older than his wife.

Mr. Nash's Ceb Pipe Campaign.

From the St Louis Republic It is an intersting story how R. M. Nach. The mission is greatly indebted for its success to Mrs. S. J. Bird, formerly of Upper Montelair, N. J. She pays the rental for the ball and in many other ways. County Clerk of Ruchanan county and Sectedary of the Missouri County Clerks' Association, which meets in St. Louis to detail at the Laciede Hotel, came to be known as "Corneob Sob " One of his intimat Accepts thair in New York Interests

"Mr Nash smokes a cornect pipe might have convinced a discriminating co-stituency that he has some of those up-

Prof. Joseph French Johnson has resigned the chair of figures in the University of Perusylvania and accepted the chair of political economy and hanking in the New York University school of commerce, ascentifs and finance, which begins the second year of its career on Oct. 1. Prof. Johnson is a Harvard man and for many years was financial editor of the d dobusen is a Harvard man and for ny years was financial editor of the page Tribune.

Lishop Potter at Scarborough.

Lishop